

Unfortunately, this is all too typical of Indian "democracy" in action. With the instability in India increased by the recent election results, I expect that this kind of abuse will continue no matter who winds up in the Prime Minister's chair. Is this a country that should be receiving U.S. aid and trade? I don't think so.

I would like to introduce the Burning Punjab article on this incident into the RECORD.

[From the Burning Punjab News, Feb. 13, 1998]

MILITANTS ARREST AT JALANDHAR A FARCE

CHANDIGARH.—Militants arrested by the Jalandhar police at Gurudwara Guru Nanak Mission is nothing more than a farce as claimed by a joint committee of Human Rights organisations. According to Kuldeep Singh Jolly, Secretary of the Gurudwara Committee, the two Sikh Youth arrested by the police were neither going inside the Gurudwara nor were they coming out of it. In fact, both of them were moving on their bicycles when the cops pounced upon them. When they raised an alarm the cops started beating them and tried to push both of them into a waiting police jeep. Later on, according to Jolly, about 150 policemen surrounded the Gurudwara Sahib under the overall command of the SSP Hardip Singh Dhillon. According to the joint committee Maj. Gen. Narinder Singh, * * * Rama Krishnan (Advocate) and others, the police action is nothing more than a "drama" enacted by the Punjab police to defame Gurudwaras. Human Rights Organisations have decided to approach the National Human Rights Commission for intervention. Meanwhile police have identified the two arrested "Militants" as Baljinder Singh * * * Hardyal Nayar (Jalandhar) and Dhian Singh * * * Kapurthala. However, many a residents of Jalandhar are of the opinion that the episode of "Militants arrest" is just an election gimmick to give publicity to Prime Minister Inder * * * Gujral.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 3411, THE COMMISSION FOR AMERICAN MATHEMATICS LEADERSHIP ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 10, 1998

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce the introduction of H.R. 3411, the Commission for American Mathematics Leadership (CAML) Act to create a commission on mathematics education. I am very pleased to join with my distinguished colleague from the other body, Senator FRIST of Tennessee, who is introducing the bill today in the Senate.

The need for the bill is clear. Just two weeks ago, the most comprehensive and rigorous international comparison of mathematics education ever undertaken revealed American high school seniors—even our nation's best students in advanced classes—to be among the world's least prepared. The results of this study, the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS), cry out for a comprehensive reexamination of our current approach to mathematics education in the United States. This bill will provide the commission necessary to achieve that goal.

H.R. 3411

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Commission for American Mathematics Leadership Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Students in the United States should be the world leaders in mathematics achievement within the next decade.

(2) The Third International Mathematics and Science Study (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "TIMSS"), the largest international study ever undertaken of how students perform in mathematics and science, demonstrated that the mathematics skills of students in the United States (including the top 10 percent of students in the United States) lag far behind the skills of students in many other nations, even though students in the United States spend more class time on mathematics and science and usually are assigned more homework.

(3) Research indicates that the problems of mathematics and science education in the United States stem largely from the lack of a coherent and focused curriculum designed for high-level learning goals, the lack of assessment instruments aligned with such curricula, and the lack of a sufficient commitment by colleges and universities in the United States to high-quality teacher preparation and professional development programs.

(4) Core problems exist with the courses of study and the teaching style on which many schools in the United States rely to instruct students in mathematics and science, as reflected in the conclusion of the National Science Foundation that schools in the United States teach math concepts in superficial, and ultimately ineffective, ways.

(5) A developed framework for mathematics and science should be coherent, focused, and give balanced attention to basic skills, conceptual understanding, problem solving, reasoning, and communication skills, and appropriate uses of technology.

(6) The failure of mathematics and science teaching methods in the United States requires a systemic retraining of, and an increased emphasis on the professional development of, teachers in the United States.

(7) Teachers of mathematics and science should be well-trained professionals who combine sound knowledge of subject matter with the necessary skills and a good understanding of student learning and assessment.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established a commission to be known as the "Commission for American Mathematics Leadership" (in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of 12 members as follows:

(1) Four members appointed by the President.

(2) Four members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(3) Four members appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, in consultation with the minority leader of the Senate.

SEC. 4. DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

The Commission shall, in coordination with the National Academy of Sciences—

(1) review the existing research base on mathematics education leadership, including the status of mathematics education in the United States relative to international competitors;

(2) propose professional development priorities to assure that the teaching of mathematics at all educational levels in the United States is strengthened; and

(3) formulate an implementation proposal, including specific recommendations which

can be implemented by appropriate public and private agencies, for assuring world class achievement of the United States in mathematics education within a decade.

SEC. 5. REPORT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President pro tempore of the Senate a report including the findings and recommendations of the Commission under section 4.

SEC. 6. POWERS.

The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out its duties, hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence, as the Commission considers appropriate.

SEC. 7. COMMISSION PROCEDURES.

(a) CHAIRMAN.—A chairman of the Commission shall be elected by the members of the Commission.

(b) QUORUM.—Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting meetings.

SEC. 8. PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) PAY OF MEMBERS.—Members of the Commission shall not be paid by reason of their service as members.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission shall be allowed, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission, travel expenses (including per diem in lieu of subsistence) in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 9. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.

The National Academy of Sciences shall provide the administrative support services necessary for the Commission to carry out its duties under this Act.

SEC. 10. FUNDING.

Out of any amounts appropriated for the National Science Foundation, \$750,000 shall be available for activities of the Commission.

SEC. 11. TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.

The Commission shall terminate 30 days after submitting the report required under section 5.

A UNIQUE TRIBUTE TO THE IRISH

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 10, 1998

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, St. Patrick's Day is fast approaching, that time of year when we all feel a little Irish. On this day, we honor Ireland's patron saint in a variety of ways, but Chippewa Lake Village, a small town in my northeast Ohio district, is home to perhaps the most unique celebration. At the urging of councilman Leonard English and other local residents, its town council has recently declared March 17 to be a legal holiday.

As the only municipality in the state, and possibly the nation, to honor St. Patrick's Day in this manner, Chippewa Lake Village is the proud inheritor of a tradition established in 1980 by neighboring Briarwood Beach which merged with Chippewa-on-the-Lake on January 1 of this year to form the new community of Chippewa Lake.

The history of Irish contributions to American and world achievements is a story well

worth celebrating. I am sure my colleagues will join me today in recognizing this unique and fitting tribute to a distinguished people and their heritage.

**TERRORISM IN PESHAWAR,
PAKISTAN**

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 10, 1998

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep concern for the ongoing situation in the city of Peshawar in the Northwest Frontier territory of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. For the past decade, Peshawar has been the breeding ground for terrorism and religious extremism. Peshawar is the unfortunate home to the infamous "Jihad University", a training camp where young men are forcibly molded into hardened terrorists. After completing their "studies" the "graduates" of "Jihad University" are then sent across Pakistan's border to spread death and destruction on Pakistan's neighbors.

For the past decade, people living in India's northern-most state of Jammu and Kashmir

and its western state of Punjab have been victims of bombings, assassinations, and other deadly actions. Similarly, terrorists from Peshawar have been sent west from Pakistan into neighboring Afghanistan to join the Taliban forces. Mr. Speaker, the Taliban rule most part of Afghanistan in one of the most repressive regimes on earth.

"Graduates" of Jihad University also have made their way to the United States. Those convicted of the World Trade Center bombings are believed to have been trained in Peshawar.

Mr. Speaker, we now learn that Pakistan's neighbor to the northwest, Uzbekistan, has also been the victim of Peshawar's terrorist tentacles. On February 16th of this year, Abdulaziz Kamilov, the Foreign Minister of Uzbekistan, held a special briefing in Tashkent to discuss the serious threats emanating from Peshawar. According to Minister Kamilov, more than 400 young people from Uzbekistan are undergoing "special training" on "different forms of terrorist activity at special camps located in Peshawar." Upon completion of their trainings according to Minister Kamilov, "these so-called students get back to Uzbekistan illegally . . . with a view of carrying out illegal subversive activities." Minister Kamilov also noted that special training centers have been

established in Islamabad, Mardon, and Karachi.

Mr. Speaker, Uzbekistan and Pakistan have historically enjoyed good relations. Both are Muslim countries. Minister Kamilov pointed out that his government believes these terrorist activities originating in Pakistan are "carried out without knowledge of official authorities in Pakistan." Indeed, Minister Kamilov said his government has concluded that these activities are "beyond the control of the concerned governmental bodies there" and the Ministry found it necessary to bring this grave matter to the attention of the Pakistani Government.

Mr. Speaker, Pakistan has long been a source of terrorism throughout South and Central Asia. Many governments, including our own, have repeatedly stated that they do not believe Pakistan has an official involvement with these terrorist organizations in Peshawar or other locations in Pakistan. Yet, these militant cells continue to operate openly with impunity. It is long past time for the Government of Pakistan to eliminate the terrorist gangs within its own borders. Continued failure to do so can only lead to the conclusion that the Government of Pakistan is much more than an innocent bystander